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The sample of the introduction  
will reading 'fatha' for 'matta'.

Page 2 and 3.

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# FRAGMENTA REGALIA.

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*Written by* S ROBERT NAUNTON,  
*Master of the Court of WARDS.*

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Printed *Anno Dom.* 1641.

# FRAGMENTA REGALIA.

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Written by S<sup>r</sup> ROBERT NAUNTON,  
Master of the Court of Wards.

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# FRAGMENTA REGALIA.

OR  
OBSERVATIONS ON

the late **Q. ELIZABETH,**  
her times and favorites.

*To take her in the Originall,*

*She was,*



**T**HE Daughter of King Henry the 8<sup>th</sup> by  
*Ann Bullen* the second of 6 Wives which  
he had, and one of the Maydes of Honour  
to the Divorced Queen *Katherine of Au-*  
*stria*, (or as the now stiled *Infanta of Spaine*)  
and from thence taken to the Royall Bed.

That she was not of a most noble and  
Royall extract by her Father, will not fall into question, for  
on that side was disimboynd into her veynes by a conflu-  
ence of blood, the very abstrait of all the greatest houses in  
Christendome, and remarkable it is, considering that vio-  
lent desertion of the Royall house of the *Britaines*, by the in-  
trusion of the *Saxons*, and afterwards by the Conquest of the  
*Normans* : that through vassitude of times, and after a dis-



continuance almost of a thousand yeares, the *Scepter* should fall againe, and be brought back into the old Regall line and true Current of the *British* blood in the person of her renowned Grandfather King *H. 7.* together with whatsoever the *German, Norman, Burgundian, Castilian, and French* Atcheivements with their intermarriages, which 800 yeares had acquired, could adde of glory thereunto.

By her Father she was of no Sovereigne descent, yet Noble and very Antient in the Family of *Bullen*, though some erroneously branded them with a Citizens rise, or originall which was yet but of a second Brother, who as it was divine in the greatnesse, and lustre to come to his house, was sent into the City to acquire wealth (*ad edificandam antiquam domum*) unto whose Atcheivements (for he was *Lord Major of London*) fell in as it is averred, both the blood and inheritance of the eldest Brother, for want of issue males, by which accumulation the house within few descents mounted *Infulmen honoris*, and was sodainly delated in the best Families of *England* and *Ireland*: as *Howard, Ormond, Sackevile*, and others.

Having thus touched, and now leaving her stipe, I come to her person, and how she came to the Crowne by the decaise of her Brother, and Sister.

Under *Edward 6.* she was his, and one of the darlings of fortune, for besides the consideration of blood, there was betweene these two Princes, a concurrencie and sympathy of their natures and affections, together with the Cælestiall bond, (confirmative Religion) which made them one, for the King never called her by any other appellation, but his sweetest and dearest Sister, and was scarce his own-man, she being absent; which was not so betweene him and the Lady *Mary*.

Under her Sister she found her condition much altered, for it was resolved, and her destinie had decreed it, for to set her Apprentice in the Schoole of affliction, and to draw her through that Ardell fire of tryall, the better to mould and fashion her to Rule and Sovereignitie; which finished, and fortune calling to minde, that the time of her servitude expired, gave up her Indentures, and therewith delivered into her Custodie a *Scepter*, as the reward of her patience, which

was

was about the 26<sup>th</sup> of her age, a time in which, as for her externalls she was full blowne, so was she for her Internalls growne ripe and seasoned by aduersitie, in the exercise of her vertue: for it seemes, *fortune* meant no more but to shew her a peece of varietie, and changeablenesse of her nature, but to conduct her to her destinie (*id est*) felicitie.

She was of person tall, of hayre and complexion faire, and therewith well favored, but high nosed, of limbs and feature neate, and which added to the lustre of these externall graces, of a stately and Majesticke comportment, participating in this; more of her Father, then of her Mother, who was of an inferior allay-plausible, or as the *French* hath it, more debonaire, and affable, vertues, which might well suite with *Majesty*, and which descending as Hereditary to the Daughter, did render her of a more sweeter temper, and endeared her more to the love and liking of the people, who gave her the name and fame of a most gracious and popular Prince.

The atrocitie of the Fathers nature was rebated in her, by the Mothers sweeter inclinations for to take; and that no more then the Character out of his owne mouth, *he never spared man in his Anger, nor woman in his Lust.*

If we search further into her *intellectuals* and *abilities*; the wheele courtie of her government decipheres them to the admiration of posteritie, for it was full of magnanimitie, tempered with *justice*, *pietie*, and *pittie*; and to speake truth, noted but with one Act of Staine; or Taint, all her deprivations, either of *life* or *libertie*, being legall, and necessitated, she was learned, her sex and time considered, beyond common belief, for letters about this time, or some-what before, did but before begin to be of esteeme, and in fashion, the former ages being over-cast with the mists and fogs of the Roman ignorance, and it was the maxime that over-ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion: her wars were a long time more in the auxiliarie part, and assistance of forraigne Princes and States: then by Invasion of any, till common policie advised it, for a safer way, to strike first abroad then at home: to expect the war in all, which she was ever felicitous and victorious in.

The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant

of her accession to the *Crowne*, the smoake and fire of her Sisters Martyredomes scarcely quenched was none of her least remarkable actions, but the support and stablishment thereof with the meanes of her owne subsistence, amidst so powerfull enemies abroad and those many domestique practises were (methinks) workes of inspiration, and of no humane providence, which on her Sisters depaiture, she most Religiously acknowledged, ascribing the glory of her deliverance to God above: for she being then at *Hatfield*, and under a guard, and the *Parliament* sitting at the selfe same time, the newes of the *Queenes* death, and her owne Proclamation by the generall consent of the House and the publique sufferance of the people: whereat falling on her knees after a good time of respiration, she uttered this verse of the *Psalme*.

*A domino factum est istud; et est mirabile in oculis nostris.* And this we find to this day on the stamp of her gold, with this on her silver, *Posui Deum adiutorem meum.* Her Ministers and Instruments of State such as were participes *curarum*, and bore a great part of the burthen were many, and those memorable, but they were onely Favorites, and not *Myions*, such as acted more by her Princely Rules, and judgments, then by their owne wills and appetites, for we saw no *Gavestone*, *Vere* or *Spencer*, to have swayed alone, during fortie foure yeares, which was a well settled and advised maxime, for it valued her the more, it ayed the most secure, it tooke best with the people, and it stayed off all Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious *acrimonie* even against the Prince, where there is onely admitted into high administrations.

### A Major Pallacy.

**T**He principall note of her Raigne will be, that she ruled much by faction, and parties which she her selfe both made, upheld and weakned; as her owne great judgement advised, for I do dissent from the common, and received opinion, that my Lord of *Leicester*, was absolute and alone in her Grace; and, though I come somewhat short of the know.



knowledge of these times, yet that I may not erre nor shoot at  
 randome. I know it from assured intelligence that it was not  
 so; for prooffe whereof amongst many (that could pre-  
 sent) I will both relate a Story and therein a knowne truth,  
 and 'twas thus: *Bowyer* the Gent. of the *Black-Rod*, being  
 charged by her expresse command, to looke precicely to, all  
 adimissions into the *Privy-Chamber*; one day stayed a very gay  
*Captaine*, (and a follower of my Lord, of *Leiceſter*) from en-  
 trance, for that he was neither well knowne, nor a ſworne  
 ſervant to the *Queene*; At which repulſe, the Gent. (bear-  
 ing high, on my Lords favor, told him that he might per-  
 chance procure him a diſcharge. *Leiceſter* coming to the  
 Conteſtation ſayd publickely which was none of his wonted  
 ſpeeches: that he was a knave; and ſhould not long continue  
 in his Office, and ſo turning about to goe to the *Queene*,  
*Bowyer* (who was a bould Gent. and well beloved) ſtept be-  
 fore him, and fell at her Maſteſties feet, relates the ſtory, and  
 humbly craves her graces pleaſure, and whether my Lord of  
*Leiceſter* was King, or her Maſteſty *Queene*; whereunto ſhe  
 replied (with her wonted oath) *Gods death* my Lord, I have  
 wiſhed you well, but my favour is not ſo locked up for, you  
 that others ſhall not participate thereof; for I have many Ser-  
 vants unto whom I have and will at my pleaſure bequeathe  
 my favor, and likewiſe reſume the ſame: and if you thinke to  
 rule here, I will take courſe to ſee you forth coming: I will  
 have here but one *M<sup>r</sup>*, and no *M<sup>r</sup>*, and look that no ill hap-  
 pen to him, leaſt it be ſeverally required at your hands, which  
 ſo quailed my Lord of *Leiceſter*, that his fained humilitie  
 was long after one of his beſt vertues:

Moreover the Earle of *Suſſex*, then Lord Chamberlaine  
 was his profeſſed Antagoniſt to his dying day, and for my  
 Lord *Hunſdowne*, and Sr *Thomas Sackville*, after Lord *Treaſurer*,  
 who were all Contemporaries; he was wont to ſay of them  
 that they were of the Tribe of *Dan*, and were *Noli me tangere*,  
 Implying that they were not to be conteſted with; for they  
 were indeed of the *Queenes* nigh kindred.

From whence, and in many more inſtances, I con-  
 clude that ſhe was abſolute and Sovereigne Mrs. of her  
 graces, and that all thoſe to whom ſhe diſtributed her favors,

were

were never more then Tennants at will, and stood on no better termes then her Princely pleasure, and their good behaviour.

And this also I present as a knowne observation, that she was though very capable of counsell, absolute enough in her owne resolution, which was ever apparent even to her last, and in that of her stil a version to grant Tyrone, the least drop of her mercy, though earnestly and frequently advised thereunto, yea wrought onely by her whole Counsell of State, with very many reasons; and as the state of her Kingdome then stood, I may speake it with assurance, necessitated Arguments.

If we looke into her inclination as it was disposed to magnificence or frugalitie, we shall find in them many notable considerations, for all her dispensations were so poyled, as though discretion and justice, had both decreed to stand at the beame, and see them weighed out in due proportion, the maturitie of her peaces and judgements, meeting in a concurrence; and that in such an Age that seldome lapseth to excess.

To consider them a part, we have not many presidents of her liberalitie, nor any large donatives to particular men: my Lord of *Essex* his Booke of *Parkes* excepted, which was a Princely gift, and some more of a lesser size, to my Lord of *Leicester*, *Hatton*, and others.

Her rewards chiefly consisted in grants, and Leases of Offices, and places of Judicature, but for ready money, and in great summes, she was very sparing; which we may partly conceive, was a vertue rather drawne out of necessity, then her nature; for she had many layings out, and as her Wars were lasting, so their charge increased to the last period. And I am of opinion with Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that those many brave men of other times, and of the *Militia*, tasted little more of her bounty, then in her grace and good word with their due entertainment, for she ever payd the Souldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more then her great Adversary of *Spaine* could performe: so that when we come to the consideration of her frugality, the observation will be little more, then that her bounty and it, were so wovén together,

ther, that the one was stayned by an honorable way of spare-  
ing.

The *Irish* action we may call a mallady, and a Consumption of her times for it accompanied her to her end and it was of so profuse and vast an expence that it drew neare unto a distemperature of State, and of passion in herselfe for towards her last she grew somewhat hard to please her Armies being accustomed to prosperity and the *Iris* prosecution not answering her expectation and her wonted successe, for it was a good while an unthrifty and inauspicious War, which did much disturb and mislead her judgment; and the more for that it was a president taken out of her owne patterne?

For as the *Queene* by way of division had at her coming to the *Crowne*, supported the revolted States of *Holland*, so did the King of *Spainne* turne the trick upon her selfe towards her going out by cherishing the *Irish* Rebellion, where it falls into consideration, what the State of this Kingdome, and the *Crowne* Revenues were then able to indure and embrace.

If we looke into the establishments of those times with the best of the *Irish* Army, counting the defeatures of blackwater, with all the precedent expences, as it stood from my Lord of *Essex*, his undertaking of the surrender of *Kingsale*, and the Generall *Mountjoy*; and somewhat after we shall find the Horse and Foote Troopes were for 3, or 4 yeares together much about 20000 besides the Navall charge which was a dependant of the same War, in that the *Queene* was then enforced to keepe in continuall pay a strong Fleete at Sea, to attend the *Spanish* Coasts and parts both to allarme the *Spaniards*, and to intercept the Forces designed for the *Irish* assistance, so that the charge of that War alone, did cost the *Queene* three hundred thousand pounds per annum at least, which was not the moiety of her other disbursements, and expences which without the publike aydes the State and the Royall receipts, could not have much longer endured; which out of her owne frequent Letters and Complaints to the Deputy *Mountjoy*, for casheering of that List as soone as he could, might be collected, for the *Queene* was then driven into a strait.

We are naturally prone to applaude the times behinde us,

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and



and to vilifie the present, for the concurrent of her same carries it to this day how Royally and victoriously she lived and dyed without the grudge and grievance of her people, yet the truth may appeare without retraction from the honour of so great a Princesse. It is manifest she left more debts unpaid, taken upon credit of her Privy-Seales, then her progenitors did or could have taken up that were an 100 yeares before her, which was no inferior peece of State to lay the burthen on that house which was best able to beare it at a dead list, when neither her receipts could yield her reliefe, at the pinch, nor the urgencie of her affayres endure the delayes of Parliamentary assistance, and for such aydes it is likewise apparant, that she received more, and that with the love of her people, then any two of her predecessors, that tooke most, which was a fortune strayned out of the Subjects, through the plausibilitie of her Comportment, and (as I would say without offence) the prodigall distribution of her grace to all sorts of Subjects, for I beleeve no Prince living, that was so tender of honour, and so exactly stood for the preservation of Sovereignty was so great a Courtier of the people, yea of the Commons, and that stooped and declined lowe in presenting her person to the publique view as she passed in her Progresse and perambulations, and in her ejaculations of her prayers on the people.

And truly though much may be written in praise of her providence, and good-husbandry, in that she could upon all good occasions abate her magnanimitie, and therewith comply with the *Parliament*, and so alwaies come off, both with honour, and profit, yet must we ascribe some part of the commendation to the wisdom of the times, and the choyce of *Parliament-men*, for I sayd not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinacious dispute, the Elections being made of grave and discreet persons, not factious and ambitious of fame, such as came not to the house with a malevolent Spirit of contention, but with a preparation to consult on the publique good, and rather to comply then to contest with Majesty, neither dare I finde that the house was weakened and pestered through the admision of too many young heades, as it hath beene of latter times, which rembers me of  
the



the Recorder *Martins* speech, about the truth of our late Sovereigne Lord King James, when there were accompts taken of forty Gentlemen, not above twenty, and some not exceeding sixteene of Age, which made him to say, that it was the antient custome for old men to make lawes for young ones ; but there he saw the case altered, and that there were Children in the great Councell of the Kingdome, which came to Invade and invert nature, and to enact Lawes to governe their Fathers, such were in the house alwaies, and tooke the common cause into consideration, and they say the Queene had many times just cause and need enough to use their assistance, neither do I remember that the house did ever capitulate, or preferre their private to the publique, and the Queenes necessities, but waited their times, and in the first place gave their supply, and according to the exigence of her affaires, yet failed not at the last to attaine what they desired, so that the Queene and her *Parliaments* had ever the good fortunes to depart in love, and on reciprocall Termes, which are considerations that have not beene so exactly observed in our last Assemblies. And I would to *God* they had beene for considering the great debts left on the King, and into what Incombrances the house it selfe had then drawn him, his Majesty was not well used, though I lay not the blame on the whole suffrage of the house, where he had many good friends, for I dare avouch it, had the house been freed of halfe a dozen popular and discontented persons, such as with the fellow that burnt the Temple of *Ephesus*, would be talked of, though for doing of mischief I am confident the King had obtained that which in reason, and at his first occasion he ought to have received freely and without condition, But pardon this digression, which is here remembred, not in way of aggravation but in true zeale of the publique good, and presented in caveat of future times, for I am not ignorant how the genius and spirit of the Kingdome now moves to make his Majesty amends, or any occasion, and how desirous the Subject is to expiate that offence at any rate, may it please his Majesty to make triall of his Subjects affections, and at what price they value now his goodnesse and magnanimitie.

But to our purpose : The Queene was not to learne that,

as the strength of the Kingdome consisted in the multitude of the Subjects ; so the securitie of her person consisted and rested in the love and fidelitie of her people, which she polli- quely affects (as it hath been thought) some-what beneath the height of her naturall spirit and magnanimitie.

Moreover it will be a true note of her providence, that she would alwaies listen to her profit : for she would not refuse the Information of meanest personages which proposed improvement and had learnt the Philosphie of (*Hoc agere*) to looke unto her owne worke : of which there is a notable example of one *armarthen* an under-Officer of the *Custome-house*, who observing his time presented her with a paper, shewing how she was abused in the under-renting of the Customs and therewith humbly desired her Majesty to conceale him : for that it did concerne two or three of her great Counsellors whom Customer *Smith* had bribed with 2000*li.* a man, so to loose the Queene 20000*li. per annum* ; which being made knowne to the Lords, they gave strict order that *Carmarthen* should not have accessse to the back staires, but at last her Majesty finellling the craft, and missing *Carmarthen*, she sent for him back, and in couraged him to stand to his Information, which the poore man did so handsomly, that within the space of ten yeares he was brought to double his rent, or leave the Custome to new Farmers : so that we may take this also in coosideration that there were of the Queenes Councel which were not in the Catalogue of Saints.

Now as we have taken a view of some particular motives of her times, her nature and necessities : It is not without the text to give a short touch of the helps and advantages of her raigne, which were not without parrolles, for she had neither Husband, Brother, Sister nor Children to provide for, who as they are dependants on the crowne so do they necessarily draw lively-hood from thence. and oftentimes exhaust and draw deepe especially when there is an ample fraternitv payail and of the Princes of the blood, as it was in the time of Ed. 3. and H. 4. for when the Crowne cannot the publique ought Honourable alioavance for they are the honour and hopes of the Kingdome, and the publique which enjoyes them hath the like Interest with the Father which begat them,  
and

and our Common Law, which is the Inheritance of the Kingdome, did ever of old provide aydes for the *primo-genitus*, and the eldest Daughter; for that the multiplicite of Courts, and the great charges which necessarily followes, a *King*, a *Queene*, a *Prince*, and *Royall Issue*, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the space of 44 yeares; but worne out of memory, and without the consideration of the present times. insomuch as the Aydes given to the late and right Noble *Prince Henry*, and to his Sister, the Lady *Elizabeth*, which were at first generally received as Impositions for *Knight-hood*, though an ancient Law fell also into the Imputation of a tax of Nobilitie, for that it lay long covered in the Embers of division, betweene the houses of *Torke* and *Lancaster*, and forgotten or connived at, by the succeeding *Princes*; so that the strangenesse of the observation, and the difference of those latter Raignes, is that the *Queene* tooke up much beyond the power of Law, which fell not into the murmur of people and her successors nothing but by warrant of the Law, which neverthelesse was received through disuse to be injurious to the libertie of the *Kingdom*.

Now before I come to any mention of her Favorites, for hitherto I have delivered but some oblivious passages, thereby to prepare and smooth a way for the rest that followes.

It is necessary that I touch on the Religiousnesse of the others Raigne. I meane the body of her Sisters Counsell of State, which she retained intirely, neither removing, nor discontenting any, although she knew them averse to her Religion, and in her Sisters time, perverse to her Person, and privie to all her troubles, and Imprisonments.

A prudence which was incompatible to her Sisters nature, for she both dissipated, and presented the Major part of her Brothers Counsell; but this will be of certaine, that how compliable and obsequious soever she found them, yet for a good space she made little use of their Counsells, more then in the ordinary course of the board, for she had a dormant Table in her owne privy-brest, yet she kept them together, and in their places, without any suddaine change; so that we may say of them that they were then of the Court not of the Counsell; for whilest she amazed them by a kind of promissive



missive disputation concerning the points controverted by both Churches; she did set downe her owne Ghefts without their privy, and made all their progressions, gradations, but for that the tenents of her secrets, with the intents of her stablishments were pitched before it was knowne where the Court would sit downe.

Neither do I finde that any of her Sisters Counsell of State were either repugnant to her Religion, or opposed her doings. *Englfeild* Mr. of the *Wardes* excepted, who withdrew himselfe from the board, and shortly after out of her Dominions; so pliable and obedient they were to change with the times, and their Prince; and of them will fall a relation of Recreation: *Pawlet* Marquesse of *Winchester*, and Lord *Treasurer*, had served then 4 *Princes* in as various and changeable times and seasons, that I may well say, no time nor Age hath yeelded the like president; this man being noted to grow high in her favor (as his place and experience required) was questioned by an intimate friend of his, how hee had stood up for 30 yeares together, amidst the change, and ruines of so many Chancellors, and great Personages; why, quoth the *Marquesse*, *Ortus sum e salice, non ex quercu*, I am made of pliable Willow, not of the stubborne Oake? And truely it seemes the old man had taught them all, especially *William Earle of Pembroke*, for they two were alwaies of the *King Religion*, and alwaies zealous Professors: of these it is sayd, that being both younger Brothers, yet of Noble houses, they spent what was left them, and came on trust to the Court, where upon the bare stocke of their wits they began to trafficke for themselves, and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left more then any Subjects from *Normans* Conquest, to their owne times: whereupon it hath beene pretily spoken, that they lived in a time of dissolution.

To conclude then, of all the former Raigne, it is sayd, that those two lived, and died, chiefly in her grace and favor, by the Letter written upp on his Sonns marriage with the Lady *Catharine Gray*; he had like utterly to have lost himselfe, but at the instant of consummation, as apprehending the unsafety, and danger of Intermarriage with the blood *Royall*, he fell at the *Queenes* feet, where he both acknowledged his presumption



tion, and projected the cause, and the divorce together; so quick he was at his worke, that in the time of repudiation of the sayd Lady *Gray*, he clapt up a marriage for his Son, the Lord *Herbert*, with *Mary Sidney*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Sidney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, the blow falling on *Edward* the late Earle of *Hartford*, who to his costs tooke up the divorced Lady, of whom the Lord *Beauchampe* was borne, and *William* now Earle of *Hartford*, is descended.

I come now to present them to her owne election, which were either admitted to her secrets of State, or tooke into her Grace, and Favor, of whom in order I crave leave to give unto posteritie a cautious description, with a short character, or draught, of the persons themselves; for without offence to others, I would be true to my selfe, their memories, and merits, distinguishing those of *Militie*, from the *togati*; and of both these she had as many, and those as able Ministers, as had any of her *Predecessors*.

## LEICESTER.

**I**T will be out of doubt, that my Lord of *Leicester* was one of the first whom she made Master of the Horse, hee was the youngest Sonne then living of the Duke of *Northumberland*, beheaded *primo Marie*, and his Father was that *Dudley* which our Histories couple with *Empson*: and both be much infamed for the Caterpillars of the Common-wealth, during the Raigne of *Henry* the 7. who being of a Noble extract, was executed the first yeare of *Henry* 8. but not thereby so extinct, but that he left a plentifull Estate, and such a sonne, who as the vulgar speakes, it would live without a teate; for out of the Ashes of his Fathers Infamy he rose to be a Duke, and as high as subjection could permit, or Soveraigntie indure, and though he could not find out any appellation to assume the Crowne in his owne person: yet he projected, and very nearely effected it for his sonne *Gailbert* by entermarriage with the Lady *Iane Gray*, and so by that way to bring it into his Loynes.

Obser-

Observations which though they lie beyond us, and seeme impertinent to the Text, yet are they not much extravagant, for they must leade us, and shew us how the after passage were brought about, with the dependances on the lyne of a collaterall work-man-ship, and surely it may amaze a well settled judgment to look back into these times, and to consider how the *Duke* could attaine to such a pitch of greatnesse, his Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallowes, his Estate confiscate for pilling and polling the people.

But when we better thinke upon it, we find that he was given up, but as a sacrifice to please the people, not for any offence committed against the person of the *King*; so that upon the matter he was a Martire of the Prerogative, and the *King* in honour could do no lesse then give backe to his Sonne the priviledge of his blood with the acquiring of his Fathers profession, for he was a Lawyer, and of the *Kings* Counsell, at Law, before he came to be *ex interioribus Consilijs*, where besides the licking of his owne fingers, he got the *King* a masse of Riches, and that not with hazard but with the losse of his life and fame, for the *Kings* Fathers sake.

Certainely it is, that his Sonne was left rich in purse, and braine, which good foundations, and fewell to ambition, and it may be supposed he was on all occasions well heard of the *King*, as a person of marke and compassion in his eye, but I finde, not that he did put up for advancement. during *Henry 8.* time, although a vast aspirer, and a provident stay-er.

It seemes he thought the *Kings* Raigne was much given to the falling-sicknesse, but espying his time fitting, and the Sovereignitie in the hands of a Pupill Prince, he then thought he might as well put up, for it was the best for having the possession of blood and of purse, with a head-peece of a vast extent, he soone got to honour, and no sooner there, but hee began to side it with the best, even with the protector and in conclusion, got his and his Brothers heades still aspiring till he expired in the losse of his owne, so that posteritie may by reading of the Father, and Grandfather, make judgment of the Sonne, for we shall finde that this *Robert*, whose originall we have now traced, the better to present him, was In-heritor

tor to the genius, and craft of his Father, and *Ambrose* of the estate of whom hereafter we shall make some short mention.

We tooke him now as he was admitted into the Court and the *Queenes* favour, and here he was not to seeke to play his part well, and dexteriously, but his play was chiefly at the foregame, not that he was a learner at lattar, but he loved not the after-wit, for the report is (and I thinke not unjustly) that he was seldome behind hand with his Gamesters, and that they alwayes went with the losse.

He was a very goodly person, tall, and singularly well featured, and all his youth well-favored, of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded, which (as I should take it) was of no discommendation, but towards his latter, and which with old men was but a middle Age, he grew high Coloured, so that the *Queene* had much of her Father, for excepting some of her kindred and some few that had handsome wits in crooked bodies; she alwaies tooke personages in the way of Election, for the people hath it to this day, *King Henry loved a man.*

Being thus in her grace, she called to minde the sufferings of her Ancestors, both in her Fathers and Sisters Raignes, and restored his, and his Brothers blood, creating *Ambrose* the elder, Earle of *Warwick*, and himselfe Earle of *Leicester*, and as he was *ex primicijs* or of her first choyce, so he rested not there, but long enjoyed her favor, and therewith what he listed, till time and emulation, the companions of greatnesse, resolved of his period, and to collour him at his siting in a Clowde (at *Conebury*) not by so violent a death, or by the fatall sentence of Judicature, as that of his Father and Grandfathers was, but as it is supposed by that poyson which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artift.

I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or to the Libells of his time, which are commonly forced and falsified, sutable to the wordes and honours of men in passion, and discontent, but which bindes me to thinke him no good man amongst other things of knowne truth, is that of my Lord of *Essex* his death in *Ireland*, and the marriage of his Lady, which I forbear to presse, in regard he is long since



dead, and others living whom it may concerne.

To take him in the obſervation of his Letters and writings, which ſhould beſt ſet him off, for ſuch as have fallen into my hands, I never yet ſaw a ſtile or phraſe more ſeemingly Religious, and fuller of the ſtraines of devotion, and were they not ſincere, I doubt much of his well being, and I feare he was too well ſeene in the Aphoriſmes, and principles of *Nicolas the Florentine*, and in the reaches of *Cæſar Borgias*.

And hitherto I have onely touched him in his Courtſhips. I conclude him in his Lanuce, He was ſent Governor by the Queene to the Revolted States of *Holland*, where we reade not of his wonders, for they ſay, he had more of *Mercury*, then he had of *Mars*, and that his deviſe might have beene without prejudice to the great *Cæſar*. *Veni, vidi, redi.*

## RADCLIFFE Earle of SUSSEX.

**H**is Corrivall was *Thomas Radcliffe Earle of Suffex*, who in his conſtellation was his direct oppoſit, for indeed he was one of the *Queenes* *Martialiſts*, and did her very good Service in *Ireland*, at his firſt acceſſion, till ſhe recalled him to the Court, whom ſhe made Lord *Chamberlaine*, but he playd not his Game with that cunning and dexteritie, as the Earle of *Leiceſter* did, which was much the more, the fairer Courtier, though *Suffex* was thought much the honeſter man, and far the better Souldier, but he lay too open on his guard; he was a godly Gentleman, and of a brave and Noble Nature, true, and conſtant, to his friends, and Servants, he was alſo of a very ancient and Noble Lyneage, honoured through many diſcents, through the Tytle of *Fitzwalters*. Moreover there was ſuch an Antipathy in his Nature, to that of *Leiceſter*, chat being together in Court, and both in high employments, they grew to a direct frowardneſſe, and were in continuall oppoſition, the one ſetting the watch, the other the guard, each on the others actions, and motions, for my Lord of *Suffex*

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was of a great spirit, which backt with the *Queenes* speciall favor, and support, by a great and ancient Inheritance, could not brooke the others Empire, in so much as the *Queene* upon sundry occasions had somewhat to do to appeale and atone them, untill death parted the competition, and left the place to *Leicester*, who was not long alone without his Rivall in grace; and command : and to conclude, this Favorite it is confidently affirmed, that lyng in his last sicknesse, he gave this caveat to his friends,

*I am now passing into another world, and I must leave you to your fortunes, and the Queenes grace and goodnesse, but beware of the Gipsy, meaning Liecester, for he will be too hard for you all, you know not the beast so well as I do.*

## Secretary VVILLIAM CECILL.

**I** Come now to the next, which was *Secretary William Cecill*, for on the death of the old *Marquesse of Winchester*, he came up in his roome, a person of a most subtile, and active spirit.

He stood not by the way of constellation, but was wholly intentive to the service of his *Mrs.* and his dexterity, experience and merit therein, challenged a roome in the *Queenes* favor, which eclipsed the others overseeming greatnesse, and made it appeare that there were others steered, and stood at the Helme besides himselfe, and more Stars in the firmament of grace, then *Vrsa Major*.

He was borne as they say, in *Lincolne-shire*, but as some aver, upon knowledge of a younger Brother, of the *Cecills* of *Hartford-shire*, a family of my owne knowledge, though now private, yet of no meane Antiquitie; who being exposed, and sent to the Citie, as poore Gentlemen use to do their Sons, who became to be a rich man on *London-Bridge*, and purchased in *Lincoln-shire*, where this man was borne.

He was sent to *Cambridge*, and then to the *Innes of Court*, and

so came to serve the Duke of *Summerſet*, in the time of his protector-ſhip as Secretary, and having a pregnancie to high Inclinations, he came by degrees, to a higher Converſation, with the chiefeſt affaires of State and Councells, but on the fall of the Duke, he ſtood ſome yeares in umbradge, and without imployment, till the State found they needed his abilities, and although we finde not that he was taken into any place, during *Maries Raigne*, unleſſe (as ſome ſay) towards the laſt, yet the Councell ſeverall times made uſe of him, and in the *Queenes* entrance, he was admitted *Secretary of State*, after wards he was made Mr. of the *Court of Wards*, then Lord *Treafurer*, a perſon of moſt excellent abilities, and indeed the *Queene* began to need and ſeeke out men of both Guards, and ſo I conclude to ranke this greet ranke this great Inſtrument amongſt *Togatie*, for he had not to doe with the ſword, more then the ſword, more then as the great pay-maſter, and contriver of the War, which ſhortly followed, wherein he accompliſhed much, through his theoricall knowledge at home, and his intelligence abroad, by unlocking of the Councells of the *Queenes* enemies.

We muſt now take it, and that of truth, into obſervation; that untill the tenth of her Raigne, the times were calme and ſerene, though ſometimes over-caſt, as the moſt glorious funne-riſing is ſubject to ſhadowings and dropings, for the Clowdes of *ſpaine*, and the vapors of the holy League began to diſperſe and threaten her felicitie. Moreover, ſhe was then to provide for ſome intestine ſtrangers, which began to gather in the heart of her Kingdome, all which had relation, and correſpondency, each one to the other, to diſthrone her, and to diſturbe the publique tranquillitie, and therewithall, as a principall marke, the eſtabliſhed Religion, for the name of *Recuſant* then began firſt to be knowne to the world, untill then the *Catholiques* were not more then Church Papiſts, but now commanded by the Popes expreſſe *Catholique-Church* their Mother, ſo it ſeemes the Pope had then his aymes to take a true number of his Children, but the *Queene* had the greater advantage, for ſhe likewiſe tooke tale of her oppoſit Subjects, their ſtrength and how many they were, that had given up their names to *Baall*, who then by the hands of ſome of his

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Profolites fixed his Bulls on the gates of *Pauls*; which discharged her Subjects of all fidelitie, and received faith, and so under the vaile of the next Successor, to replant the *Catholique Religion*, so that the Queene had then a new taske & work in hand, that might well awake her best providence, and required a Muster of new of Armes, aswell as Court-ships, and Countells, for the time then began to grow quick, and active, fitter for stronger motions then them of the Carpet, and measure, and it will be a true note of her magniminitie, that she lov'd a Souldier, & had a propention in her nature to regard, and alwaies to grace them, which the Courtiers taking into their consideration, tooke it as an inviteing to winne honour; together with her Majesties favor, by exposing themselves to the Wars, especially when the Queene and the affaires of the Kingdome stood in some necessity of the Souldiers, for we have many instances of the Sallies of the Nobilitie, and Gentry, yea and of the Court, and of her Privy favorites, that had any touch or tincture of *Mars* in their Inclinations, and to steale away without licence, and the Queenes privitie, which had like to cost some of them deare, so predominate were their thoughts, and hopes of honour growne in them, as we may truely observe in the exposition of Sir *Philip Sidney*, my Lord of *Essex*, *Mountjoy*, and diverse others, whose absence, and the manner of their irruptions, was very distastfull unto her; whereof I can hereunto add a true, and no impertinent Story, and that of the last: *Mountjoy*, who having twice, or thrice, stolen away into *Brittany*, where under Sir *John Norris* he had then a company without the Queenes leave and privitie; she sent a messenger unto him, with a strict charge, to the Generall, to see him sent home.

When he came into the Queenes presence, she fel into a kind rayling, demanding of him how he durst goe over, without her leave; Serve me so (quoth she) once more; and I will lay you fast enough for running; you will never leave till you are knock't over the head, as that inconsiderate fellow *Sidney* was, you shall goe when I send you, in the meane time, see that you lodge in the Court, (which was then at *White-Hall*) where you may follow your Booke, read, and discourse

discourse of the warres : but to our purpose : It fell out happily to those, and as I may say, to these times, that the *Queene* during the calme time of her *Raigne* was not Idle, nor rock't a sleepe with security, for she had beene very provident in the Reparation, and Augmentation of her Shipping, and Ammunition, and I know not whether by a fore-sight of policy, or any instinct it came about, or whether it was an Act of her Compassion, but it is most certaine she sent no small Troopes to the Revolted States of *Holland*, before she had received any affront from the King of *Spain*, that might deserve to tend to a breach of hostilitie, which the Papists maintaine to this day, was the provocation to the after Wars; but omitting what might be sayd to this point, these *Netherland Wars*, were the *Queenes* Seminaries Nursery, of very many brave Souldiers, and so likewise were the *Civill-Wars* of *France*, whither she sent five severall Armies.

They were the *French* Scollers that Inured the youth, and Gentry of the Kingdome, and it was a *Militia* wherein they were daily in acquaintance with the Discipline of the *Spaniards*, who were then turned the *Queenes* inveterate enemies.

And thus have I taken in observation her *dies Halctornj*, these yeares of hers, which were more serene and quiet, then those that followed, which though they were not lesse propitious as being touched more with the points of honour, and victory, yet were they troubled and loaded ever, both with *Domestique* and *forraigne* machinations, and as it is already quoted, they were such as awakened her Spirits, and made her cast about her to defend, rather by offending, and by way of provision, to prevent all Invasions then to expect them which was a peece of the cunning of the times, and with this I have noted the causes, and *principium* of the Wars following, and likewise points to the seed-plots, from whence she took up these brave men, and plants of honour, which acted on the theatre of *Mars*, and on whom she dispersed the rayes of her graces, which were persons in their kindes of care, vertues, and such as might out of merit pretend Interest to her favors, of which ranke the number will equall, if not exceed that of the *Gowne-men*, in recomp't. of whom, I will proceed with  
*Sir Philip Sidney.*

*Sir*



## Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.

HE was the Sonne of Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President of *Wales*, a person of great parts, and of no meane grace with the *Queene*; his Mother was Sister to my Lord of *Leicester*, from whence we may conjecture, how the Father stood up in the sphere of honour, and imployments, so that his descent was apparantly noble on both sides; and for his education, it was such as *Travaile*, and the *Vniversitie* could afford none better, and his Tutors Infuse, for after an incredible proficiencie in all the Spheres of learning, hee left the *Academicall*, for that of the Court, whither he came by his Vncles invitation, famed after by Noble reports of his accomplishments, which together with the state of his person, framed by a Naturall propension to Armes, soone attracted the good opinions of all men, and was so highly praised in the esteeme of the *Queene*, that she thought the Court deficient without him: and whereas through the fame of his desert, he was in election for the Kingdome of *Pole*, she refused to further his preferment: It was not out of emulation of advancement, but out of feare to loose the jewell of her time. He married the Daughter, and sole heire of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, the Secretary of State; a Lady destinated to the Bed of honour, who after his deplorable death at *Zutphen*, in the *Low-Countries*, where he was at the time of his Uncle *Leicesters* being there, was remarried to the Lord of *Essex*; and since his death, to my Lord of Saint *Albones*, all persons of the sword, and otherwise of great honour, and vertue.

They have a very quaint conceipt of him, that *Mars*, and *Mercury*, fell at variance, whose servant he should be, and there is an *Epigrammist* that saith, that *Art*, and *Nature*, had spent their excellencies in his fashioning, and fearing they could not end what they had begun; they bestowed him up for time, and *Nature* stood mute, and amazed, to behold her owne marke: but these are the particulars of Poets.

Certaine it is, he was a noble and matchlesse Gentleman,  
and

and it may be sayd justly of him without these hyperboles of faction as it was of *Ca. ubi censu*, and that he seemed to be born onely to that which he went about *vir satilis Ingenij* as *Plutarch* sayth it, but to speake more of him, were to make them lesse.

## VV A L S I N G H A M.

**S***Ir Francis Walsingham* as we have sayd, had the honour to be *Sir Philip Sidney's* Father in Law; he was a Gentleman at first, of a good house, and of a better education, and from the Universitie travelled for the rest of his learning; doubtlesse he was the onely Linguist of his times, how to use his owne tongue whereby he came to be employed in the chiefest affaires of State.

He was sent Ambassador to *France*, and stayd there Legar-long in the heate of the Civil-warrs, and at the same time that Mounsier was here a Sutor to the Queene, and if I be not mistaken he played the very same part there, as since *Gundamore* did here: at his returne he was taken principall Secretary, and for one of the great Engines of State, and of the times, high in his Mrs. the Queenes favor, and a watchfull Servant over the safety of his Mrs.

They note him to have certaine curtesies and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest, but I must confesse, I am to seeke wherefore he suffered *Parry* to play so long as he did, hang on the hooke before he hoysed him up: and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to doe with the *Arcana Regalia imperij*, for to know it's sometimes a burthen; and I remember it was *Ovid's* criminant error, that he saw too much, but I hope these are collateralls, and of noe danger.

But that *Parry* having an intent to kill the Queene, made the way of his accesse, by betraying of others, and in appeaching of the Priests of his owne correspondency, and thereby had accesse to conferre with the Queene, as oftentimes privat and familiar discourse with *Walsingham*, will not be the que-

re of the mystery for the Secretary might have had an end of a further discovery, & maturity of the Treason but that after the Queene knew *Parryes* intent, why she would then admit him to private discourse, and *Walsingham* to suffer him, considering the conditions of all the designs, and to permit him to goe where and whither he listed, and onely under the Secrecy of a darke sentinell, set over him was a peece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehension: I must againe proteste that I have read many of his Letters, for they are commonly sent to my Lord of *Leicester*, and of *Burleigh*, out of *France*, containing many fine passages, and secrets, yet if I might have been beholding to his Cyphers, they would have told pretty tales of the times, but I must now close him up, and Ranke him amongst the *Togati*: yet chiefe of those that layd the foundations of the *French* and *Dutch* Warres, which was another peece of his finess of the times, with one observation more, that he was one of the greatest alwaies of the Austerian imbracements, for both himselfe, and *Stafford*. that preceded him, might well have beene compared to him in the Gospel, that sowed his tares in the night; so did they their seedes in division, in the darke, and as it is a likely report, that they Father on him at his returne, the Queene speaking to him with some sensibility of the *Spanish* designs on *France*: Madam he answered, I beseech you be content, and feare not, the *Spaniards* have a great appetite and an excellent digestion, but I have fitted him with a Bone for these 20 yeares, that your Majesty should have noe cause to doubt him, provided that if the fire chance to shake, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and cast in some of your fewell which will revive the flame.

## VVILLOUGHBYE.

MY Lord *Willoughby* was one of the Queenes first Sword-men, he was of the ancient extract of the *Bartons*, but more enabled by his Mother, who was Duchesse of *Suffolk*, he was a great Mr. of the Art *Military*, and was sent Generall

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into *France*, and commanded the second Army of 5, the *Queene* had sent thither, in ayde of the *French*: I have heard it spoken, that had he not slighted the Court, but applyed himselfe to the *Queene*, he might have enjoyed a plentifull portion of her grace, and it was his saying, and it did him no good, that he was none of the *Reptilia*, intimating, that he could not creepe on the ground, and that the Court was not his Element, for indeed as he was a great Souldier, so he was of a suitable magnanimitie, and could not brooke the obsequiousnesse and assiduitie of the Court, and as he was then somewhat descending from youth, happily he had an *animam reuertendi*, and to make a safe retreat.

## BACON.

AND now I come to another of the *Togati*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, an Arch-peece of wit, and of wisdom, he was a Gentleman, and a man of Law, and of a great knowledge therein, whereby together with his after part of learning, and dexteritie, he was promoted to be keeper of the great Seale, and being of kin to the Treasurer *Burleigh*, and also the helpe of his hand to bring him to the *Queenes* great favor, for he was abundantly factious, which tooke much with the *Queene*, when it suited with the Season, as he was well able to judge of the times: he had a very quaint saying, and he used it often to good purpose, *that he loved the jest well, but not the lesse of his friend*, and that though he knew that *verus quisque sue fortune faber*, was a true and a good principle, yet the most in number were those that numbred themselves, but I will never forgive that man that looseth himselfe to be rid of his Jest.

He was Father to that refined wit which since hath acted a disastrous part on the publique Stage, and of late fate in his Fathers roome, as Lord *Chancellor*: those that lived in his Age, and from whence I have taken this little Modell of him, gives him a lively Character, and they decipher him to be another *Solon*, and the *Synon* of those times, such a one as *Oedi-*

*pus*



pus was in dissolving of riddles, doubtlesse he was an able instrument, and it was his commendations that his head was the Mallet, for it was a very great one, and therein kept a wedge, that entred all knotty peeces that came to the Table.

And now againe I must fall back to sinooth, and plaine a way to the rest that is behind but not from my purpose. There have been about this time two Rivalls in the Queenes favor: old Sir *Francis Knowles* Comptroler of the House and Sir *Henry Norris*, whom she had called up at *Parliament*, to sit with the Peeres in the higher House, as *Henry Norris of Rycot*, who had married the Daughter and heire of the old *Henry Williams of Tayne*, a Noble person, and to whom in her adversitie, the Queene had been committed to his safe custodie, and from him had received more then ordinary observances: Now such was the goodnesse of the Queenes Nature, that she neither forgot the good turnes received from the Lord *Williams*, neither was she unmindfull of this Lord *Norris*, whose Father in her Fathers time and in the busines of her Brother died in a noble cause, and in the Justification of her innocency.

## N O R R I S.

MY Lord *Norris* had by this Lady an apt issue which the Queene highly respected, for he had sixe Sonnes, and all Martiall and brave men, the first was *William* the eldest, and Father to the late Earle of *Barke-shire*, Sir *Iohn* Vulgarly called Generall *Norris*, Sir *Edward*, Sir *Thomas* Sir *Henry*, and *Maximilian*, men of hauty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of *Military* affayres, and to speake in the Character of their merit, they were persons of such Renowne and worth, as future times must out of duty owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

## KNOWLES.

SIR Francis Knowles was somewhat neare in the Queenes affinity, and had likewise noe incompetent issue, for he had also, William his eldest Sonne, and since Earle of Banbury. Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, and Sir Francis, if I be not a little mistaken in their names, and Marshalling: and there was also the Lady Lettice, a Sister of those who was first Countesse of Essex, and after of Leicester, and those were also brave men in their times and places, but they were of the Court and Carpe, and not by the genious of the Camp.

Betweene these two Families, there was as it falleth out amongst great ones and Competitors of favor, no great correspondency, and there were some seedes either of emulation; or distrust, cast betweene them, which had they not bene disjoyned in the residence of their persons, as that was, the fortune of their imployments, the onefide attending the Court, and the other the Pavillion, surely they would have broken out into some kind of hostilitie, or at least they would intertwinde and wrestle one in the other like Trees circuled with Ivy; for there was a time, that when both these fraternities being met at Court, when there passed a chalenge betweene them at certaine exercises, the Queene and the old men being Spectators, which ended in a flat quarell amongst them all: one I am perswaded, though I ought not to judge, that there were some reliques of this feyned, that there were long after the causes of those Families almost utter extirpation and the others in prosperitie, for it was a knowne truth, that so long as my Lord of Leicester lived, who was the maine pillar on the one side, for having marryed the Sister, the other side tooke no deepe root in the Court, though otherwise they made their waies to honour by their Swords, and that which is of more note, considering my Lord of Leicesters use of men of war, being shortly after sent Governor to the revolted States, and no souldier himselfe, is that he made no more account of Sir John Norris a Souldier, then deservedly famous

fed, and trained from a page under the Discipline of the greatest Captaine in Christendome, the Admirall *Castilliau*, and of Command in the *French*, and *Dutch* Warres, almost 20 yeares, and it is of further observation, that my Lord of *Essex*, after *Lecesters* decease, though addicted to Armes, and honoured by the Generall, in the *Portugall* expedition, where out of Instigation, as it hath beene thought, or out of ambition and Jelousie ecclipsed by the Fame and Splendor of this great Commander, never loved him in sincerity.

Moreover, and certaine it is, he not onely crushed, and upon all occasions quailed the youth of this great man, and his famous Brethren, but therewith drew on his owne fatall end, by undertaking the *Irish* Action, in time when he left the Court empty of friend and full fraught with his professed enemies. But I forbear to extend my selfe in any further Relation upon this Subject, as having lost some notes of truth in these two Nobles, which I would present, and therewith touched somewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the Narration, would have omitted any omission.

## P E R R O T.

Sir *John Perrot* was a goodly Gentleman, and of the Sword, and he was of a very ancient descent, as an heire to many Subtracts of Gentry, especially from *Guy De Brian*, of *Lawborn*, so was he of a very vast estate, and came not to Court for want, and to these Advancements; he had the endowments of carriage, and height of Spirit, had he alighted on the Ally and temper of discretion, the defect whereof with a native freedome and bouldnesse of speech drew him on to a Clowded sitting, and layd him upon the spleene and advantage of his enemies, of whom Sir *Christopher Hatton* was professed, he was yet a wise man, and a brave Courtier, but rough and participating more of active, then sedentary motions, as being in his Instellation destined for Armes, there is a quere of some denotations, how he came to receive the soyle, and that in the Catastrophe, for he was strengthened with honorable

ble Alliances, and the prime friendship in *Court*; my Lord of *Leicester*, and *Burleigh*, both his Contemporaries, and familiars, but that there might be (as the Adage hath it) fallitie in friendship and we may rest satisfied, that there is no dispute against fates, and they quit him for a person that loved to stand too much alone on his Leggs, of too often regressive and discontinuance from the *Queenes* presence, a fault which is incompetible with the waies of *Court* and favor. He was sent Lord *Deputy* into *Ireland*, as it was then apprehended, for a kind of hautinesse, and repugnancie in counsellis, or as others have thought, the fittest person then to bridle the Insolencies of the *Irish*, and probable it is, that both considering the sway that he would have at the Board, and head in the *Queenes* favor, concurred, and did alike conspire his remove and ruine: But into *Ireland* he went, where he did the *Queene* very great and many Services, if the surplusage of the measure did not abate the value of the merit, as aftertime found to be no paradox to save the *Queenes* purse, but both her selfe and my Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, ever ooke for good Service, he imposed on the *Irish* the charge for bearing their own Armes, which both gave them the possession, and taught them the use of Weapons, which proceeded in the end to a most fatall worke, both in the profusion of blood, and treasure.

But at his returne, and upon some accompt sent home before, touching the estate of that Kingdome, the *Queene* powred out assiduous testimonies of her grace towards him, till by his retreat to his Castle of *Cary*, where he was then building, and out of a desire to be in command at home, as he had beene abroad, together with the hatred and practise of *Hatton*, then in high favour, whom he had not long before bitterly taunted for his Dancing: he was accused for high Treason, and for high wordes, and a forged Letter, condemned, though the *Queene* on the newes of his Condemnation, swore by her wonted oath, that the Jury were all Knaves, and they delivered it with assurance, that on his returne to the Towne, after his Triall, he said with oathes, and with fury, to the Lieutenant Sir *Owen Hopton* what will the *Queene* suffer her Brother to be offered up as a Sacrifice to the envy of my flattering Adversaries? which  
being



being made knowne to the Queene, and somewhat enforced, she refused to signe it, and swore he should not die, for he was an honest and faithfull man : and surely, though not altogether to set our rest and faith upon Tradition, and old reports, as that Sir *Thomas Perrot*, his Father was a Gentleman of the *Privy Chamber*, and in the Court married to a Lady of great Honour, which are presumptions in some implications, but if we goe a little further, and compare his pictures, his qualities, gesture, and voyce, with that of the King, which memory retaines yet amongst us, they will plead strongly, that he was a subreptitious Child of the *Blood Royall*.

Certaine it is, that he lived not long in the Tower, and that after his decease Sir *Thomas Perrot* his Sonne then of no meane esteeme with the Queene, having before married my Lord of *Essex* his Sister, since Countesse of *Northumberland*, had restitution of his Land, though after his death also (which immediately followed) the *Crowne* resumed the State, and tooke advantage of the former attainder, and to say the truth, the Priests forged Letter was at his Arraignement thought but as a fiction of envy, and was soone after exploded by the Priests owne confession, but that which most exasperated the Queene, and gave advantage to his enemies, was as Sir *Walter Rawleigh* takes into observation, words of disdain. for the Queene by sharpe and reprehensive Letters had nettled him, and thereupon sending others of approbation, commending his service, and intimating an Invasion from *Spaine*, which was no sooner proposed, but he sayd publicly in the great Chamber, at *Dublin*: Loe now she is ready to bepisse her selfe, for feare of the *Spaniards*; I am againe one of her white Boyes, which are subject to a various construction, and tended to some disreputation of his Sovereigne, and such as may serve for instruction to persons in place of Honour, and command to beware of the violences of Nature, and especially the exorbitance of the tongue. And so I conclude him with this double observation, the one of the Innocency of his intentions exempt and cleare from the guilt of Treason, and Disloyaltie, therefore of the greatnesse of his heart, for at his Arraignement he was so little dejected with what might be alledged, that rather he grew troubled with choller and in a kind..

kind of exaspiration, he despised his Jury, though of the order of *Knight-hood*, and of the speciall Gentry, clayming the priviledge of tryall, by the Peeres, and Barronage of the Realme. so prevalent was that of his native genious, and haughtinesse of Spirit, which accompanied him to his last, and till without any diminution of change therein, it brake in peeces the cords of his magninimitie, for he died suddainely in the Tower, and when it was thought the Queene did intend his enlargement, with the restitution of his possessions, which were then very great, and comparable to most of the Nobilitie.

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## HATTON.

SIR *Christopher Hatton* came to the Court as his opposit: Sir *Lohn Perrot* was wont to say by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private Gentleman of the *Innes of Court* in a *Maske*; and for his activity, and person, which was tall, and proportionable, taken into her favor: He was first made vice *Chamberlaine*, and shortly after, advanced to the place of Lord *Chancellor*; a Gentleman that besides the graces of his person, and dancing, had also the endowment of a strong and subtile capacitie, and that could soone learne the Discipline and garbe, both of the times and Court, and the truth is, hee had a large proportion of guifts and endowments, but too much of the season of envy, and he was a meere vegetable of the Court that sprung up at night and sunke againe at his noone.

*Fles non mentorum, sed sex fuit illa virorum.*

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## EFFINGHAM.

MY Lord of *Effingham* though a Courtier betimes, yet I find not that the Sunshine of his favor, brake out upon him untill

untill she tooke him into the Ship, and made him *High Admirall* of *England*, for his extract it might suffice that he was the Sonne of *A. Howard*, and of *A. Duke of Norfolk*.

And for his person as goodly a Gent. as the times had any, if Nature had not been more intentive to compleat his person, then fortune to make him rich; for the times considered which were then active, and a long time after lucrative he dyed not wealthy, yet the honestest man, though it seemes the *Queenes* purpose was to tender the occasion of his advancement. and to make him capable of more honour, at his returne from *Cadize* voyage, and Action she conferred it upon him, creating him Earle of *Nottingham*, to the great discontent of his Colleague, my Lord of *Essex* who then grew excessive in the appetite of her favor, and the truth is, so exorbitant in the limitation of the Sovereaigne aspert, that it much allienated the *Queenes* grace from him. and drew others together with the *Admirall* to a combination, and conspire his Ruine, and though as I have heard it from that party (I meane the old *Admiralls* factions) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my Lord of *Essex*, yet he had more fellowes, and such as were well skilled in the setting of the trayne: but I leave this to those of another Age, it is out of doubt, that the *Admirall* was a good honest, and brave man, and a faithfull servant to his Mrs. and such a one as the *Queene* out of her own Princely Judgement knew to be a fit Instrument, for her service, for she was a proficient in the reading of men as well as Bookes, and as sundry expeditions as that aforementioned, and 88. do better expresse his worth, and manifest the *Queenes* trust, and the opinion she had of his fidelitie, and conduct.

Moreover the *Howards* were of the *Queenes* Alliance, and Consanguinitie by her Mother, which swayd her affections, and bent it towards this great house, and it was a part of her naturall propention to grace, and support ancient Nobilitie where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest from such trespasses she was quicke and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever, as we may observe in the case of the Duke, and my Lord of *Hartford*, whom she much favoured, and countenanced, till they attempted the forbidden fruit,

the fault of the last being in the severest interpretation, but a trespasse of ineroachment, but in the first it was taken as a Ryot against the *Crowne*, and her owne Sovereigne power, and as I have ever thought the cause of her aversion, against the rest of that house, and the Dukes great Father-in-Law, *Fitz Allen*, Earle of *Arundell*, a person in the first ranke of her affections, before these and some others Jelousies, made a seperation betweene them.

This Noble Lord & L. *Thomas Howard*, since Earle of *Suffolk*, standing alone in her grace, and the rest in her umbrage.

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## P A C K I N G T O N .

**S**Ir *Iohn Packington* was a Gentleman of no meane Family, and of forme and feature, no waies disabled, for he was a brave Gentleman, and a very fine Courtier, and for the time which he stayed there, which was not lasting, very high in her grace, but he came in, and went out, through disaffiduitie, drew the Curtaine betweene himselfe, and the light of her grace, and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery, and they say of him, that had hee brought lesse to her Court, then he did, he might have carried away more then he brought, for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunitie.

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## H U N S D O V V N E .

**M**Y Lord of *Hunsdowne* was of the *Queenes* nearest kindred, and on the decease of *Sussex*, both he and his Sonne successively tooke the place of Lord *Chamberlaine*, he was a fast man to his Prince, and firme to his Friend, and Servants, and though he might speake big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he the more dreadfull, but lesse harmefull, and far from the practise of the Lord of *Leicesters* Instructions,

for



for he was downe-right, and I have heard those that both knew him well, and had Interest in him, say meereely of him, that his Lattine, and dissimulation, were alike, and that his Custome of swearing, and obscœnitie, in speaking, made him seeme a worse Christian then he was, and a better Knight of her Carpet then he could be : as he lived in a Roughling time, so he loved Sword and Buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands of which sort he had many brave Gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous person, and this is one that stood amongst the *Togati*, of an honest stout heart, and such a one that upon occasion would have fought for his Prince, and Country, for he had the charge of the Queenes person, both in the Court, and in the Camp at *Tilbury*.

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## RAULEIGH.

SIR *Walter Rawleigh*, was one that it seemes fortune had picked out of purpose, of whom to make an example, and to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could do. for she tossed him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatness, and from thence downe to little more then to that wherein she found him a bare Gentleman, and not that he was lesse for he was well descended, and of good Alliance; but poore in his beginnings: and for my Lord of *Oxfords* Jest of him for the Jacks and upstarts, we all know it favored more of emulation, and his honour, then of truth; and it is a certaine note of the times, that the *Queene* in her choyce, never tooke in her favor a meere vew'd man, or a Mechanicke, as *Comines* observes of *Lewes* I I. who did serve himselfe with persons of unknowne parents, such as were *Oliver* the *Barbar*, whom he created Earle of *Dunot* and made him *ex secretis concilijs*, and alone in his favour, and familiari-ty.

His approaches to the *University*, and *Innes of Court*, were the groundes of his improvement, but they were rather extrusions, then Sieges, or settings downe, for he stayd not long in

a place, and being the youngest Brother and the house diminished in his patrimony, he foresaw his destiny, that he was first to Roule through want and disabilitie, to subsist otherwise, before he came to a repose, and as the stone doth by long lying, gather Mosse: He was the first that exposed himselfe into the Land Service of Ireland, A *Melitia* which did not then yeild him food and Rayment, for it was ever very poore, nor dared hee to stay long there, though shortly after he came thither againe, under the Command of my Lord *Gray*, but with his owne colours, flying in the field, having in the interim cast a meere chance, both in the Low-Countries, and in the voyage to Sea; and if ever man drew vertue out of necessity, it was he, and therewith was he the great example of industry, and though he might then have taken that of the Merchant to himselfe, *per mare perterras Currit Mercator ad Indos*, He might also have said, and truely with the Philosopher, *omnia mea mecum porto*, for it was a long time before he could bragg of more then he carried at his backe, and when he got on the winning side, it was his commendations that he tooke paines for it, and underwent many various adventures for his after perfection, and before he came into the publique noate of the world: and that may appeare how he came up *per ardua*; *Per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum*, not pulled up by chance, nor by any great admittance, I will onely describe his Nature parts and these of his owne acquiring.

He had in the outward man a good presence, in a handsome and well compacted person, a strong naturall wit, and a better Judgement, with a bould and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best adyantage, and these he had by the adjuncts of some generall learning, which by diligence, he enforced to a great augmentation, and perfection, for he was an indefallible reader, where by Sea and Land, and none of the best observors, both of men and of the times, and I am somewhat confident, that among the second causes of his growth, that there was variance betweene him and my Lord Generall *Gray*, in his second descent into Ireland, was principall for it, drew them both over to the counsell Table, there to pleade their owne causes, where what advantage he had in the case, in controuersie I know not, but hee had

had much the better in the manner of telling his tale, inso-  
much as the Queene and the Lords tooke no slight marke of  
the man, and his parts for from thence he came to be knowne,  
and to haue access to the Lords, and then we are not to  
doubt how such a man would comply to progression, and  
whether or no, my Lord of *Leicester* had then cast a good  
word for him to the Queene, which would haue done him  
no harme, I doe not determine, but true it is, he had gotten  
the Queenes eare in a trice, and she began to be taken with  
his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands  
and the truth is, she tooke him for a kind of Oracle, which  
netled them all, yea those that he relyed on, began to take this  
his suddaine favor for an allarum, and to be sensible of their  
owne supplantation, and to project his, which made him  
shortly after sing, *Fortune my foe, why dost thou frowne*, so that  
finding his favor declining, and falling into a Recess, he un-  
dertooke a new perigrination to leave that *terra infirma*, of  
the Court, for that of the Waves, and by declining himselfe,  
and by absence to expell his and the passion of his enemies,  
which in Court was a strange devise of recovery, but that he  
then knew there was some ill Office done him, yet he durst  
not attempt to amend it, other wise then by going aside there-  
by, to teach envy a new way of forgetfulnesse, and not so  
much as thinke of him, howsoever he had it alwaies in mind,  
never to forget himselfe, and his devise tooke so well, and in  
his returne he came in as Rams do, by going backward  
with the greater strength, and so continued to the last, great  
in her favor, and Captaine of her guard, where I must leave  
him, but with this obseruation, though he gained much at  
the Court. he tooke it not out of the Exchequer, or meere-  
ly out of the Queenes purse, but by his wit, and by the helpe of  
the prerogative, for the Queene was never profuse in deliver-  
ing out of her treasure, but payd most and many of her Ser-  
vants, part in money, and the rest with grace; which as the  
case stood, was then taken for good payment, leaving the  
arrieres of recompence due for their meritt, to her great  
successor, which payd them all with advantage.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.  
BY JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.  
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Signe of the Gunne, in  
St. Dunstons Church, in the Strand, 1679.

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## GREVILLE.

SIR *Toulke Grevile*, since *Lord Brooke*, had no meane place in her favor, neither did he hold it for any short time, or term, for if I be not deceived, he had the longest Lease, the smoothest time without rubs of any of her favorites, he came to the Court in his youth and prime, as that is the time, or never; he was a brave Gentleman, and hopefully descended from *Willoughby*, *Lord Brooke*, and Admirall to *H. 7.* neither illiterate for he was, as he would often professe, a friend to *Sir Philip Sidney*, and thereof is now extant some fragments of his penne, and of the times, which do interest him in the Muses, and which shewes him the *Queenes* election, had ever a Noble conduct, and it motions more of vertue and judgment, then of Fancy.

I finde that he neither sought for, nor obtained any great place, or preferment in Court, during all his time of attendance, neither did he need it, for he came thither backt with plentifull fortune, which as himselfe was wont to say, was then better held together by a single life, wherein he lived, and dyed, a constant Courtier of the Ladies.

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## ESSEX.

MY Lord of *Essex*, as *Sir Henry Walton* notes him, a Gent. of great parts, and partly of his times, and retaine, had his introduction by my Lord of *Leicester*, who had married his Mother, a tye of affinitie, which besides a more urgent obligation might have invited his care, to advance him, his fortunes being then through his Fathers infelicitie growne low; but that the Sonne of a Lord *Errers* of *Charthly*, Viscount *Hartford*, and Earle of *Essex*, who was of the ancient Nobility, and formerly in the *Queenes* good grace, could not have  
roome



room in her favor, without the assistance of *Leicester*, was beyond the rule of her nature, which as I have elsewhere taken into observation, was ever inclinable to favour the Nobility, sure it is, that he no sooner appeared in Court, but he tooke with the Queene and the Countries, and I beleieve they all could not chuse but looke through the Sacrifice of the Father, on his living Sonne, whose Image by the remembrance of former passages, was a fresh *Leeke*, the bleeding of men murdered, represented to the Court, and offered up as subject of Compassion to all the Kingdome.

There was in this young Lord, together with a goodly person a kinde of urbanity innovate curtesie, which both won the Queene, and too much tooke up the people to gaze on the new adopted Sonne of her favour; and as I goe along, it will not be amisse to take into observation, two notable Quotations: the first was a violent indulgence of the Queenes, which is incident to old age, where it incounters with a pleasing, and suitable object towards this great Lord, which argued a non perpetuity, the second was a fault in the object of her grace; my Lord himselfe, who drew in too fast like a Child sucking on an over uberous Nurse, and had there beene a more decent decorum observed in both, or either of these, without doubt the unity of their affections, had beene more permanent, and not so in, and out, as they were, like an Instrument well tuned. and lapsing to discord.

The greater error of the two, though unwilling, I am constrained to impose on my Lord of *Essex*, and rather on his Youth, and none of the least of the blame on those that stood sentinell about him, who might have advised better, but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewise had sucked in with the most of their Lords receipts, and so like *Cæsars*, would have all or none: a rule quite contrary to nature, and the most indulgent parents, who they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequeathes, yet cannot forget some Legacies, and distributives, and dividends to others of their begetting, and how hurtfull partiality is, and proves, every dayes experiences tells us, out of which common consideration, might have framed to their hands a maxime of more discretion, for the conduct, and managment of their

their new graved Lord and Master.

But to omit that of infusion, and to do right to truth, my Lord of *Effex*, even of those that truly loved and honoured him, was noted for too bold an Ingrosser, both of fame, and favor, and of this without offence to the living, or treading on the sacred grave of the dead, I shall present the truth of a passage, yet in memory.

My Lord of *Mountjoy*, who was another child of her favour, being newly come, and then but Sir *Charles Blunt*, (for my Lord *William* his elder Brother was then living) had the good fortune to run one day very well at Tilt, and the Queene was therewith so well pleased, that she sent him in token of her favor, a Queene at *Cheffe* in hold, richly enamelled, which his Servants had the next day, fastened unto his Arme, with a crymson Ribband, which my Lord of *Effex*, as he passed through the *Privy Chamber*, espying with his cloake cast under his Arme, the better to command it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed: Sir *Foulke Grevile* told him it was the Queenes favour, which the day before, and next after the Tilting, she had sent him; whereat my Lord of *Effex* in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour said, now I perceive, every foole must have a favor: This bitter and publique affront, came to Sir *Charles Blunts* eare, at which he sent him the challenge which was accepted by my Lord, and they met neare *Marybone Parke*, where my Lord was hurt in the Thigh, and disarmed: the Queene missing of the men, was very curious to learne the truth, but at last it was whispered out, she sware by *Gods death* it was fit that some one or other should take him downe, and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no rule with him; and here I note the Imination of my Lords friendship with *Mountjoy*, which the Queene her selfe did then conjure.

Now for his fame we need not goe far, for my Lord of *Effex* having borne a grudge to Generall *Norris*, who had unwittingly offered to undertake the action of *Brittaine*, with fewer men then my Lord had before demanded on his returne with victory, and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the onely man for the *Irish Wars*, wherein my Lord  
of

of *Essex* so wrought by despising the number and qualitie of the Rebels that *Norris* was sent over with a scantied force joyned with the Reliques of the utterd Troopes of *Brittaine*, of set purpose, and as it fell out to ruine *Norris*, and the Lord *Borrowes* by my Lords procurement, sent at his heeles, and to command in chiefe, and to convey *Norris* onely to his government at *Monster*, which the great heart of the Generall to see himselfe undervalued, and undermined, by my Lord and *Borrowes*, which was, as the proverbe speakes, *juvenes docere senes*.

Now my Lord *Borrowes*, in the beginning of his prosecution died, whereupon the Queene was fully bent to send over my Lord *Mountjoy*, which my Lord of *Essex* utterly misliked, and opposed with many reasons and by arguments of contempt towards *Mountjoy*, (his then professed friend, and familiar, so predominate was his desire to reape the whole honour of closing up that War, and all other; now the way being paved, and opened by his owne work-man-ship, and so handled, that none durst appeare to stand in the place; at last, and with much adoe, he obtained his owne ends, and therewith his fatall destruction, leaving the Queene and the Court, where he stood impregnable, and firme in her grace, to men that long had sought and wayted their times to give him the trip, and could never finde any oppertunity, but this of his absence, and of his owne creation, and those are true observations of his appetite and inclinations, which were not of any true proportion, but hurried, and transported with an over desire, and thirstinesse after fame, and that deceitfull fame of popularity and to helpe on his Catastrophe I observe like wise two sorts of people that had a hand in his fall: First was the Souldary which all flock unto him, as it were foretelling a mortality, and are commonly of blunt, and too rough Councells and many times dissonant from the time of the Court and State: the other sort were of his Family, his Servants and his owne Creatures, such as were bound by safety and obligations of fidelity to have looked better to the streering of that Boate, wherein they themselves were carried and not to have suffered it to flect and run on ground with those empty sales of Turner of popularity and applause: me thinks

one honest man or other, which had but the brushing of his Cloathes, might have whispered in his eare, My Lord looke to it, this multitude that followes you, will either devour you, or undoe you, do not strive to over-rule all, for it will cost hot-water. and it will procure envy, and if needs your genius must have it so, let the Court and the Queenes presence be your station, for your absence must undoe you, but as I have sayd they have suckt too much of their Lords milke, and instead of withdrawing, they drew the Coales of his ambition, and infused into him too much of the spirit of glory, yea and mixed the goodnesse of his nature, with a touch of revenge, which is ever-more accompanied with a destinie of the same fate of this number, there were some of insufferable natures about him, that towards his last gave desperate advise, such as his integritie abhorred, and his fidelitie forbad, amongst whom Sir *Henry Wolton* notes without injury, his Secretary *Cuffe*, as a vile man, and of a perverse Nature: I could also name others, that when he was in the right course of recovery, settling to moderation, would not suffer a Recease in him, but stirred up the dregs of those rude humors, which by times and his affections out of his owne judgement he thought to repose, and give them all a vomit. And thus I conclude this noble Lord, as a mixture betweene prosperity, and adversity, once a Child of his great Mrs. favour, but a Sonne of *Bellona*.

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## BUCKHURST.

My Lord of *Buckhurst*, was of the Noble house of *Sackpiles*, and of the Queenes consanguinity, or as the people then called him fill-sacks, by reason of his great wealth, and the vast patrimony left to his Sonne, whereof in his youth he spent the best part, untill the Queene by her frequent admonitions, diverted the torrent of his profusion, he was a very fine Gent. of person and endowments, both of Art and Nature, but without measure Magnificent, till on the torne of his honour, and the Allay that his yearly good Counsell had wrought  
UPON



upon those imoderate Courses of his youth, and that height of Spirit inherent to his house, and then did the Queene as a most judicious, indulgent Prince, who when she saw the man growne settled, and stayd, gave him an assistance, and advanced him to the Treasurer-ship where he made amends to his house, for his mis-spent time, both in the increasment of his estate and honour, which the Queene conferred upon him together with the opportunity to remake himselfe, and thereby to shew that this was a Child that should have a share in her grace.

They much commend his elocution, but more the excellency of his pen, for he was a Scholier, and a person of a quick dispatch, faculties that yet run in the blood, and they say of him, that his Secretaries did little for him, by the way of Indictment, wherein they could seldome please him, he was so facete and choyce in his phrases, and style, and for his dispatches, and for the content he gave to suitors, he had a decorum seldome put in practise, for he had of his attendance that tooke into a Role, the names of all Suitors, with the date of their first adresses, so that a fresh man could not leape over his head, that was of a more ancient edition, excepting the urgent affayres of the State.

I finde not, that he was any way insnared in the factions of the Court, which were all his times strong, and in every mans note, the *Howards* and the *Cuills* of the one part, and my Lord of *Essex*, &c. on the other, for he held the staffe of the Treasury fast in his hand, which made them once in a yeare to be beholding to him, and the truth is, as he was a wise man, and a stout, he had no reason to be a partaker, for he stood sure in blood, and in grace, and was wholly intensitive to the Queenes Service: and such were his abilities, that she receiued assiduous proofes of his sufficiency, and it hath been thought she might have more cunning Instruments but none of a more strong Judgment, and confidence in his wayes, which are Symptomes of Magnanimitie, whereunto methinks his Motto hath some kind of reference, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perice*. As though he would have Charactered in a word, the genius of his house, or expresse somewhat of a higher Inclination, then lay within his compasse that he was

a Courtier is apparant, for he stood alwaies in her eye, and in her favour.

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## MOUNTJOY.

MY Lord *Mountjoy* was of the ancient Nobility, but utterly decayed in the support thereof (patrimony through his Grandfathers excesse) his Fathers vanitie in search of the *Philosophers-stone*, and his Brothers untimely prodigality; all which seemed by a joynt Conspiracie to ruinate the house, and altogether to anihilate it, as he came from *Oxford* he tooke the inner Temple in the way to Court, whither he no sooner came, but he had a pretty kind of admission, which I have heard from a discreet man of his owne, and much more of the secrets of those times, he was then much about twenty yeares of age, browne haired, of a sweet face, and of a most neate compofure, tall in his person, the Queene was then at *White-hall*, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the Court, and the Queene had soone found him out, and with a kind of an affected favour, asked her Carver what hee was, he answered he knew him not, insomuch an enquiry was made one from another, who he might be, till at length it was told the Queene, he was Brother to the Lord *William Mountjoy*, thus enquirie with the eye of her Majesty fixed upon him, as she was wont to doe, and to daunt men she knew not, stirred the blood of the young Gentleman, in so much as his colour went and came, which the Queene observing, called unto him, and gave him her hand to kisse, encouraging him with gracious words, and new lookes, and so diverting her speech to the Lords, and Ladyes. she sayd that she no sooner observed him, but she knew there was in him some Noble blood, with some other expressions of pittie towards his house, and then againe demanding his name, she sayd, faile you not to come to the Court, and I will bethinke my selfe, how to do you good; and this was his inlet, and the beginning of his grace: where it falls into consideration, that though he wanted not wit, and courage, for he had very fine  
attractives

attractives, as being a good peece of a Scholler, yet were those accompanied with the Retractions of bashfulnesse, and naturall modesty, which as the wave of the house of his fortune then stood, might have hindred his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of Sovereigne favour. and the Queenes gracious invitation; and that it may appeare how he was and how, much that heritique necessity will worke in the directions of good Spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition was very scant, untill his Brother died, which was shortly after his admission to the Court, and then was it no more but a thousand Markes per annum, wherewith he lived plentifully, and in a fine garbe, and without any great sustentation of the Queene, during all her times.

And as there was in Nature, a kind of backwardnesse, which did not befriend him, nor suite with the motion of the Court, so there was in him an inclination to Armes, with an humor of travelling, and gadding abroade, which had not some wise man about him, laboured to remove, and the Queene layd in her command. he would out of his owne native propulsi-  
on, inarred his owne market, for as he was growne by reading, whereunto he was much addicted to the theory of a Soldier, so was he strongly invited by his genius, to the acquaintance of the practise of the War, which were the causes of his excursions, for he had a Company in the *Low-Countries*, from whom he came over with a Noble acceptance of the Queene, but somewhat restles in honourable thoughts. he exposed himselfe again. and againe and would presse the Queene with the pretences of visiting of his company so often til at length he had a flat denyall, yet he strooke over with Sir *Iohn Norris* into the action of *Brittaine*, which was then a hot, and active War, whom he would alwaies call his Father, honouring him above all men and ever bewailing his end, so contrary he was in his esteeme. and valuation of this great Commander, to that of his friend, my Lord of *Essex*, till at last the Queene began to take his degressions for contempt, and confined his residence to the Court, and her owne presence. and upon my Lord of *Essex* fall, so confident she was in her owne Princely judgment, and the opinion she had conceived of his worth

worth, and conduct, that she would have this Noble Gentleman, and none other, to bring in the *Irish Wars*, to a propitious end; for it was a Prophetical speech of her owne, that it would be his fortune, and his honour, to cut the thred of that fatall Rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave, wherein she was not deceived, for he atchieved it, but with much paines, and carefulnesse, and without the forces, and many Jealousies of the Court and times, wherewith the Queenes Age, and the malignitie of her settling times, weré replete; and so I come to his deare friend in Court, Secretary *Cecill*, whom in his long absence he adored as his Saint, and counted him his onely Mecenass, both before and after his departure from Court, and during all the time of his command in *Ireland*, well knowing that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or marr him.

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## ROBERT CECILL.

SIR *Robert Cecill*, since Earle of *Salisbury*, was the Sonne of the Lord *Burleigh*, and by degrees Successor of his places, and favors, though not of his Lands, for he had Sir *Thomas Cecill* his elder Brother, since created Earle of *Exeter*, he was first Secretary of State, then Mr. of the Court of Wards, and in the last of her Raigne came to be Lord Treasurer, all which were the steps of his Fathers greatnesse, and of the honour he left to his house, for his person he was not much beholding to nature, though somewhat for his face, which was the best part of his outside: for his inside it may be sayd, and without offence, that he was his Fathers owne Sonne, and a pregnant president in all his Discipline of State: he was a Courtier from his Cradle, which might have made him betimes, but he was at the age of twenty and upwards, and was far short of his after prooffe, but exposed, and by change of clymat he soone made shew what he was and would be.

He lived in those times wherein he Queene had most need and use of men of waight, and amongst many able ones this was chiefe, as having taken his sufficiency from his instruction



tion which begat him the Tutorship of the times and Court which were then Academies of Art and cunning, for such was the Queenes condition from the tenth or twelfth of her Raigne, that she had the happinesse to stand up, whereof there is a former intimation, environed with many and more enemies, and assaulted with more dangerous practises, then any Prince of her times. and of many ages before, where we must not in this her preservation, attribute too much to human policies, for that in his owne omnipotent providence, he ordained those secondary meanes, as Instruments of the worke by an evident manifestation of the same worke which she acted, and it was a well pleasing worke of his owne, out of a peculiar care he had decreed the protection of the work-Mistris, and thereunto added his abundant blessing upon all and whatsoever she undertooke, which is an observation of satisfaction to my selfe, that she was in the right, though to others now breathing under the same forme and frame of her government, it may not seeme an anmoadvertion of their worth, but I leave them to the perill of their owne folly, and so come againe to this great Mr. of State, and the staffe of the Queenes declining age, who though his little crooked person could not promise any great supportation, yet it carried thereon a head, and a head peece of a vast content. and therein it seemes, nature was so diligent to compleat one, and the best part about him. as the perfection of his memory, and intellectualls; She tooke care also of his senses, and to put him in *Linceos oculos*, or to pleasure him the more borrowed of *Argos* so to give unto him a prospective sight, and for the rest of his sensitive vertues, his predecessor *Walsingham*, had left him a receipt to smell out what was done in the conclave.

And his good old Father so well scene in Mathematicks, as that he could tell you throughout *Spaine*, every part, every Port, every Ship with their burthens, whither bound, what preparations, what impediments for diversion of enterprises, counsel and resolution: and that we may see, as in a little Mappe, how docible this little man was, I will present a taste of his abillities.

My Lord of *Devonshire* upon certainty that the *Spaniard* would invade *Ireland* with a strong Army, had written very earnestly

earnestly to the Queene, and to the Councell, for such supplies to be timely sent over, that might enable him both to march up to the Spaniard, if he did land and follow on his prosecution without diverting his intertions against the Rebels, Sir Robert Ciell, besides the generall dispatch of the Councell (as he often did) writ thus in private, for these two then began to love dearly.

My Lord, out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I haue of our well-doing, I must in private put you out of doubt of feare, for I know you cannot be sensible, otherwise then in the way of honour, that the Spaniards will not come unto you this yeare, for I haue it from my owne, what his preparation are in all his parts, and what he can do; for be confident; he beareth up a reputation, by seeming to embrace more then he can gripe, but the next yeare he assured hee will cast over to you so some forlorne Troopes, which how they may be reinforced beyond his present abilitie, and his first intention, I cannot as yet make any certaine judgement, but I beleeve out of my intelligence, that you may expect the Landing in Munster, and the more to distract you in severall places, as at Kings-sale, Beerehaven, and Baltimore; where you may be sure comming from Sea, they will first fortifie, and learne the strength of the Rebelss before they dare take the field: howsoevr, as I know you will not lessen your care, neither your defences, and whatsoever lies in my power to doe you, and the publike service: rest thereof assured,

And to this I could adde much more, but it may (as it is) suffice to present much of his abilities, in the Penne, that hee was the Crafts Master in forraigne intelligence, and for Domestique affaires, as he was one of those that sate at the helme to the last of the Queene. So was he none of the least in skill, and in the true use of the Compasse, and so I shall onely vindicate the scandall of his death, and conclude him, for he departed at Saint Margarets. neare Marleborough, at his returne from Balke, as my Lord Vice-Chamberlaine my Lord Clifferi and my selfe his Sonne, and Sonne in Law, and many more can witnesse, but that the day before he founded on the way and was taken out of his Litter and laid into his Coach, was a truth out of which that falshood concerning the manner c

his death, had its derivation though nothing to the purpose, or to the prejudice of his worth.

# WORCESTER

## VERE.

**S**IR Francis Vere was of that ancient, and of the most Noble extract of the Earles of Oxford, and it may be a question whether the Nobility of his house, or the honour of his achievements might most commend him, but that we have an authentique rule.

*Nam genus et proavos et que nos non fecimus ipsi, visque nostra voco.*  
For though he was an honourable slip of that ancient Tree of Nobilitie, which was no disadvantage to his vertue, yet hee brought more glory to the name of Vere, then he tooke of blood from the Family.

He was amongst all the Queenes, Sword-men inferior to none, but superior to many, of whom it may be said to speake much of him, were the way to leave out some what that might ad to his praise, and to forget more that would make to his honour.

I finde not that he came much to the Court, for he lived almost perpetually in the Campe, but when he died, no man had more of the Queenes favour, and none lesse envied for he selfe dome troubled it with the noyse, and allarmes of supplications, his way was another sort of undermininge.

They report that the Queene (as the Lord Marshall men would Court this Gentleman as soon as he appeared in her presence, and surely he was a Souldier of great worth and command, 30 years in the service of the States, and 20 yeares over the English chiefe, as the Queenes Generall. And hee that had seene the Battaille of Newport, might there best have taken him and his noble Brother, the Lord of Tilbury, to the life.



# WORCESTER.

**M**Y Lord of Worcester I have here put last, but not least in the Queenes favour; he was of the ancient and noble blood of the *Beaufords*, and of her Grandfathers kin, by the Mother, which the Queene could never forget, especially where there was an incurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever sortd with the Queenes nature, and though there might hap somewhat in this house, which might invert her grace, though not to speak of my Lord himselfe, but in due reverence and honour. I meane contrariety or suspicion in Religion, yet the Queene ever respected his house and principally this Noble blood, whom she first made Mr. of her Horse, and then admitted him of her Councell of State.

In his youth, part whereof he spent before he came to reside at Court, he was a very fine Gentleman; and the best Horseman and Tilster of the times, which were then the man-like and Noble recreations of the Court, and such as tooke up the applause of men, as well as the prayse and commendation of Ladyes, and when yeares had abated those exercises of honour, he grew then to be a faithfull and profound Counsellor, and as I have placed him last, so was he the last liver of all her servants of her favour, and had the honour to see his renowned Mrs. and all of them layd in the places of their Rests, and for himselfe after a life of very Noble and remarkable reputation, and in a peaceable old age, a fate that I make the last, and none of my slightest observations which befell not many of the rest, for they expired like unto a light blowne out with the snuffe, stinking, not commendably extinguished, and with an offence to the standers by. And thus I have delivered up my poore Essay, or little draught of this great Princeesse and her times, with the Servants of her State, and favour: I cannot say I have finished it, for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed onely in the Originall nature, not without the Active blessings, and so left it as a talke fitter for remoter times, and the fallies of some bolder pencill to correct that



that which is amisse, and draw the rest up to life : as for me to have endeavored it, I tooke it in consideration, how easily I might have dashed into it much of the staine of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done ; for I professe I have taken care to Master my pen, that I might not erre *animo*, or of set purpose discolour each or any of the parts thereof, otherwise then in concealment : happily they are some which will not approve of this modesty, but will censure it for pusillanimitie, and with the cunning Artist, attempt to draw their line further out at length, and upon this of mine which way (somewhat more ease ) it may be effected, for that the frame is ready made to their hands, and then happily I could draw one in the midst of theirs, but that modesty in me forbids the defacements in men departed, their posterity yet remaining, enjoying the merit of their vertues, and do still live in their honour. And I had rather incur the censure of abruption, then to be conscious and taken in the manners, sinning by eruption, or trampling on the graves of persons:

at rest, which living we durst not looke in the  
face nor make our addressees unto them,  
otherwise then with due re-  
gard to their honours,  
and reverence  
to their  
vertues.

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**F I N I S.**

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that which is amiss, and draw the rest up to life : as for me  
to have answered it, I took it in consideration how easily  
I might have fallen into a kind of the state of position  
and thereby have been fixed that little which is done ; for I  
possibly have taken care to Mather my pen, that I might not  
circumvent or effect purpose different each or any of the parts  
thereof, otherwise then in concealment : happily they are  
forms which will not approve of this in itself, but will con-  
sider it as a great mistake and will be coming to a great  
to be in the state of the mind and upon which of them  
which way (I know has more to do) it may be effected, for  
that the same is ready made to their hands, and then happily  
I could draw one in the midst of theirs, but that modesty in  
me forbids the acknowledgments in such a manner, it is necessary  
not remaining, enjoying the mind of their virtues, and a  
will be in that state. And I shall rather than the course  
of opinion, then to be conscious and taken in the manner  
saying by opinion, or tampering on the graves of persons  
at rest, which living we shall not do in the  
we not make our objects necessary

consequently, it is with due re-

ference to their honours,

and reverence

to their

memory



